

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Anderson, Meyer & Co. Ltd. beg to announce the removal on September 1st, 1922, of their offices from No. 2, Queen's Road Central, to No. 67, 69, Des Voeux Road. (SITE OF THE OLD VICTORIA THEATRE)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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JAPANESE CRUISER SINKS IN TYPHOON.

Heavy Loss of Life.

New York, August 30. A message from Tokyo says the Japanese 3,430-ton cruiser Nitaka sank in a typhoon off Kamohatka (Eastern Siberia) with practically her entire crew of 300. Another message says the cruiser sank on August 26th, and the destroyer Maki has proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Reason of Dutch Decision Against Compulsory Limitation.

The Hague, August 30. The Minister for the Colonies has written to the International Association of Rubber Culture in the Dutch Indies stating that, following an exchange of views with the Governor-General of the East Indies regarding rubber growers' difficulties, he had decided that adoption of legal measures to limit production of rubber could not at present be justified. He declares his readiness seriously to consider concrete proposals submitted by those concerned, but declines to appoint a commission to elaborate such measures, as this might be construed as a preliminary decision in principle in favour of compulsory limitation.

RECRUDESCENCE OF TROUBLE OVER SIKH SHRINE.

Attempts to Seize Sacred Property.

Lahore, August 30. There has been a serious recrudescence with Sikh Akali, otherwise fanatics, in consequence of several attempts to seize private property attached to the Sikh shrine near Amritsar. The head priest complained to the authorities, who arrested them, whereupon others defiantly repeated the offence until two hundred had been arrested, including local notables. The authorities are now searching the trains and detaining Akalis, a large number of whom left for Amritsar when news of the trouble was circulated in the Punjab.

FOOD RESTRICTION IN GERMANY.

Poor Grain Harvest.

Berlin, August 30. Strict measures to avoid a food shortage were outlined by the Minister of Food in the Reichstag. He announced that, owing to the depreciation of the mark, bread would be considerably advanced on October 1st, and forewarned prohibition of the production of strong beer, owing to the poor grain harvest, also the manufacture of sweets, liquors, and sweetened wines from home-grown sugar. Governmenting in restaurants will be countered by making the giving of more than a one-meal course a penal offence.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

German Delegate Explains Proposals.

Paris, August 30. At a meeting of the Reparations Commission, at which the United States were semi-officially represented, the German delegate, Herr Schroeder, spoke at length on the position of Germany. He explained the German proposals for guaranteeing deliveries of timber and coal by private contracts and for a deposit of fifty-million gold marks from the Reichsbank's reserves in a city of the occupied territory.

U. S. ARMY BONUS BILL.

Using Interest on Foreign Debts.

Washington, August 30. The Senate, by 53 votes to 1, approved the House of Representatives amendment to the soldiers' bonus Bill providing for the earmarking of the interest on foreign debts for financing the measure. The speakers argued in support that this would silence talk about cancellation of foreign debts.

U. S. TECHNICAL COMMISSION FOR RUSSIA.

Proposed Survey of Conditions.

Washington, August 30. The United States have made informal overtures to the Soviet with a view to despatching to Russia a technical commission to survey conditions. The commission will not be authorised to negotiate any agreement binding the United States.

SUNKEN FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

Hopes of Raising.

Paris, August 30. Hopes are entertained for refloating the France at a cost estimated at twenty million francs. [The battleship France struck a rock on entering Quiberon Bay and sunk in ten fathoms of water.]

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S WILL.

London, August 30. The Probate Registry has appointed Sir George Augustus Sutton, who was joint executor with Mr. Arnholz under Lord Northcliffe's will dated March 22nd, 1919, as administrator pendente lite of Lord Northcliffe's personal estate. The application for Sir George Sutton's appointment was made on behalf of Viscountess Northcliffe, who is executrix under the will dated July 27th last. The defendants were Sir George Sutton and Mr. Arnholz.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

Restrictions Lessened.

In view of the recent heavy rains the Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son and the Hon. Mr. Ng Hoo-tsz again interviewed the Hon. Director of Public Works on the possibility of extending the water supply.

After detailed discussion, the Water Authority made the arrangements set out below, but regretted that the shortage of water did not permit as yet of further facilities throughout Hongkong.

Kowloon District.—The period of supply throughout the whole of Kowloon to be extended by one hour.

Hongkong.—The District entirely supplied from Pokfulam, that is, roughly west of Eastern Street, to be placed on full supply during the period that Pokfulam is overflowing. Three additional fountains to be installed.

PEKING POLITICS.

Canton M.P.'s Snubbed.

Peking, August 30.—At the House of Representatives to-day the members were beginning to assemble when forty-eight Canton members, who were recently appointed as advisers at a salary of \$400, reached the doors. The police would not allow them to enter but they demanded admission, whereupon the doors were closed. As less than fifty members were then in the House, the regular meeting was postponed. The business set down for to-day was the election of a Vice-Chairman.—*Reuter.*

NEW TRADING PORT.

A Chinese Proposal.

Peking, Aug. 30.—The Cabinet, on the recommendation of Shui Wuchu, has suggested to the President the opening of Ching-chou as a trading port. A Chinese company is largely concerned therein, under the leadership of Chin Yun-peng and Pan Fu.—*Reuter.*

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER.

Over 300 Lives Lost.

Santiago de Chile, August 30. There are only six survivors from 322 aboard the steamer Itata. The disaster was due to heavy seas putting out of action the rudder, rendering the vessel helpless. She listed and then sank bow first. Two boats were lowered but they capsized, drowning all except the six mentioned.

REVIVAL IN SHIPBUILDING.

Activity on the Clyde.

London, August 30. A revival in shipbuilding is indicated by the fact that the largest month's output this year is recorded for August. On the Clyde fourteen vessels aggregating 53,000 tons were launched.

OBITUARY.

Cable Company's Manager Dead.

London, August 30. The death is announced of Mr. F. E. Hesse, General Manager of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Ltd., for many years.

JAPAN PURCHASING POLISH TEXTILES.

Warsaw, August 30. According to a message from Bialystok, Japanese buyers are heavily purchasing Polish textiles.

GREEK WOUNDED ARRIVE.

London, August 30. Several hundred Greek wounded have arrived at Smyrna from the interior. (Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

DETECTIVE ROBBED.

Accused of Being Asleep.

Something akin to a game of hide-and-seek was indulged in early this morning at West Point. Gangs of so-called coolies were busy about the time that a Chinese detective assigned for special duty in watching a certain house, was just thinking of knocking off. For additional comfort he had brought a seat, and his coat was hanging to a fitting of the door of the house in question when the watch and chain contained in one of the pockets was stolen. This occurred whilst the detective was absent from his post a few seconds, but he recalled the fact that a scoundrel coolie was knocking about the lane prior to the disappearance of the watch.

To get the foreman of the gang and to make him direct them to the spot where the coolie was on the Praya suggested itself to the detective. The coolie in question was then wearing a bamboo hat without a coat, and it was assumed that the watch must be hidden somewhere inside the hat. This conclusion turned out to be correct when the coolie was made to take off his head-gear. From the crown, where it was hidden, the watch dropped out, and would have been smashed on contact with the roadway but for the fact that, anticipating the result, the detective held out his hand and caught the precious article as it dropped. The only grievance the detective now had was that the coolie should have had the cheek to steal from him, and evidence was given this morning in regard to the circumstances in which the coolie was arrested.

Mr. R. E. Lindell questioned the prisoner, who accused the detective of being asleep at his post. "He was asleep," the man said. "How could he know I stole the watch? I picked it from the ground and kept it."

"He said you were asleep at your post," remarked the Magistrate to the witness.

"I was not asleep," replied the detective.

"Sure?"

"Certainly. I did not sleep in the day-time."

"It was still early," observed his Worship. To the defendant: "You admit you practically had the watch and chain in your hands?"

"Yes, but I picked it up. That is not stealing."

His Worship imposed sentence of four weeks' hard labour.

FIREMAN THREATENS ENGINEER.

Trouble Aboard "City of Sydney."

Hyat Ali Khan, an Indian fireman employed on board the City of Sydney, was brought before Comdr. Beckwith, at the Marine Court, this morning, charged under the Merchant Shipping Act with assaulting the second engineer, whilst on the high seas, on Aug. 18th.

Mr. H. Clark, the second engineer, told the Court that about half-past ten on the morning of the 15th, he gave orders to the serang to get some engine-room gear removed. A man was put on to carry out this work, when the defendant interfered. Witness told him to leave the man alone and get about his own work. Defendant then took off his belt and threatened both the man with whom he was interfering and the second engineer. He refused to go to his work and struck at the second engineer with the belt. Witness caught hold of the belt and waited until the serang arrived, when he went away.

The serang gave evidence to the effect that defendant struck with a shovel a man who was working in the stokehold, but he did not see him threaten the second engineer. When the second engineer told defendant to go about his work defendant did so. Defendant was a good man. Witness admitted that defendant was a countryman of his.

Mr. R. Flavell, chief engineer, said the serang brought defendant and a man whom he had assaulted before him. The second engineer reported that defendant had also threatened him. He told witness that he took off his belt to strike him. Witness mentioned that there had been trouble with defendant before. The serang was anything but a good man and had no control at all over his men. They were all an indifferent lot.

Defendant said on the day in question his brother had a bad foot and he told him to see the doctor. "I told him if he did not, I would strike him," said witness, which remark raised a smile in Court. With regard to the allegations against him, defendant said he was working all the time. He did obey the second engineer's orders and he did not take off his belt to strike him. They did not wear belts on duty; they tied up their clothes with a sort of string.

The second engineer, recalled was positive that defendant threatened him and the belt which he took off appeared to be an ordinary leather one.

Defendant alleged that the second engineer was in the habit of "squeezing" money from the fireman. Those who gave him money were favourites; those who did not were not favourites. The serang collected £1 from each man and handed it to the second engineer. Defendant gave £2, one for himself and one for his brother.

The Marine Magistrate said he found defendant guilty of disobeying the lawful commands of the second engineer and with threatening to assault him in the stokehold. Defendant would be sent to prison for one month.

THE UNIVERSITY.

New Appointments.

Mr. J. L. Shellshar, M.B., Ch.M. (Sydney), who has been recently appointed Professor of Anatomy at the University of Hongkong, arrived in the Colony this week to take up his new duties, on the s.s. Kalyan. Mr. Shellshar comes from University College, London, where he has held the post of Demonstrator in Anatomy. The Chair of Surgery endowed by the Rockefeller Institute at the Hongkong University has been offered by the University Council to Prof. K. H. Digby, M.B., B.S. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), who has accepted the appointment.

U.S. RADIO NEWS.

Interesting Items.

We are indebted to the U.S. Consul-General for the following radio news intercepted by the U.S.S. Tracy:—

Baseball.—American League.—St. Louis 1, New York 2 (11 innings); Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3; Chicago 2, Philadelphia 7.

National League.—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 4 (11 innings).

There were no other games.

The Railway Strike.

St. Louis.—Passenger and freight traffic of the Western Division of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is completely tied up as a result of a walk-out of engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, protesting against the guards.

Chicago.—The Rail Labour Board began hearings of the petition of the rail maintenance men for an increase of the minimum wage from 23 cents to 48 cents and virtually a demand for recognition of an eight-hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime. The Eastern railroads refused to recognize the Union appeal on the grounds the shopmen were excluding some maintenance men on strike.

Gary, (Ind.).—The police say that four out of the nine arrested in connection with the wrecking of the Michigan Central train on August 20th, have admitted that they are striking shopmen. One told how they loosened the rail and derailed an express, killing an engineer and a fireman.

Mob Causes Trouble.

Taroma.—The most menacing mob in recent years was dispersed last night, but only after a police officer, naval patrols from vessels in harbour and military police from Camp Lewis had been called out. A mob of 2,000 sailors and civilians was bent on destroying the St. Charles Hotel, where three sailors were stabbed in a dispute over a room. A hundred and twenty have been jailed.

Railway Freight Rates.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the Western Railroad rates on sugar, canned fruits, vegetables and evaporated fruits from California to Utah and Nevada.

Germany and the League.

Geneva.—The Swiss delegation to the League of Nations has been instructed to vote for the admission of Germany to the League, if she applies.

Entombed Miners.

Jackson.—Little hope is held out for the entombed miners. Rescuers, unable to enter the main shaft, attempted to reach the entombed men by breaking through the bulkhead from an adjoining shaft, but a cave-in blocked them. Mothers, wives and children of the men, are awaiting word.

Jackson.—At 2.30 this afternoon efforts were unsuccessfully made to rescue the entombed miners. Hope is growing fainter. Forty-two men are married, the majority with families. The trapped men are on the 48, 46 and 45 hundred level.

No Prohibition for Sweden.

Stockholm.—The "drys" have apparently been defeated in the Swedish Prohibition plebiscite. The latest returns—"drys," 776,747; "wets," 836,536.

A World Super-State.

Geneva.—Alejandro Alvarez has submitted to the Institute of International Law, meeting here, a new plan for a World Association of States to link up the Peace of Nations, the Pan-American Union and nations which are members of neither. The plan would encourage regional and continental groups, instead of replacing them entirely, and is designed to meet American objections to the League of Nations and to co-operate with the countries of the world in forming a Super-State.

Mexican President's Escape.

Mexico City.—President Obregon escaped injury on Saturday when a bridge which he was formally opening at Contaz, State of Guanajuato, collapsed under hundreds of spectators. Several were injured.

OBITUARIES.

Sudden Death of Mr. Albert Weill.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Albert Weill, the proprietor of Messrs. Sennet Freres, which took place at the French Hospital this morning at 11 o'clock.

The deceased, who was extremely well-known in the Colony, appeared to be in the best of health up till Friday last when, in the evening, he was taken ill with violent pains in the abdomen. Medical aid was summoned and he was pronounced to be suffering from appendicitis. He was removed to the French Hospital where an operation took place. Deceased's condition became critical yesterday, and this morning his family was summoned. He passed away at 11 o'clock.

Coming to Hongkong many years ago, the late Mr. Weill had been associated with Messrs. Sennet Freres ever since, succeeding to the business a few years ago. He was 49 years of age and leaves a widow and two daughters, for whom much sympathy will be felt.

The funeral will pass the Monument at 3 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Arnold Hughes.

Telegraphic news was received in the Colony yesterday morning that Mr. Arnold Hughes, B.A., headmaster of the Ying Wah College, had passed away at Victoria, B.C., whilst on his way home on leave. The news was received with genuine regret by a wide circle of friends here, for Mr. Hughes, a young man in his thirties, was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He had been left on leave he suffered a heart attack and was taken ill with a second attack in Japan. Whether he died at sea just before reaching Vancouver or whether he passed away after landing is not yet known.

The late Mr. Hughes first came to Hongkong for the London Mission eight years ago and took up the headmastership of Ying Wah College which was started on his arrival. By dint of hard work he had built the school up to a high standard and there are not a few students at Hongkong University who owe their instruction to his efforts. In 1918 he proceeded with the first Hongkong contingent to Kirkee, India, returning to the Colony in May, 1919, since which time he had devoted himself wholeheartedly to his scholastic duties. He was married only two years ago.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

"The Magic Cup" is being shown at the World Theatre to-morrow.—Page 4.

The B.A.T. advertise Capstan Cigarettes.—Page 12.

Anderson's offer Columbia gramophones at reduced rates.—Page 3.

The Hongkong Hotel's new American Soda Fountain opens to-morrow.—Page 2.

LISTEN!

This isn't the year when you can afford to waste customers. Advertise.

The T.K.K. advise consignees that the Tsiao Maru has arrived from America.—Page 4.

Messrs. Manners and Backhouse are changing their name to John Manners and Co.—Page 4.

The N.Y.K. announce to consignees the arrival of the Hakone Maru from Europe.—Page 4.

The Peak Tramway Co. advertise a new time-table.—Page 12.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.11/16d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer.—29.60. Temperature.—71. Humidity.—25. Lighting-up time to-day, 6.41 p.m.



THE SECRET OF AN EASY SHAVE

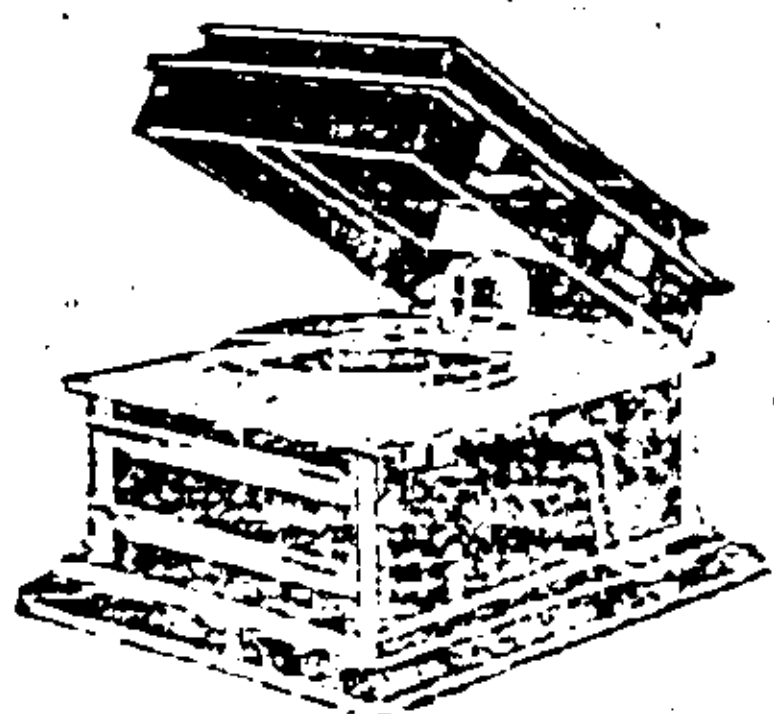
lies in the sharpness of the razor blades. "Valet" blades are the sharpest in the world, but they would soon lose their edge if it were not for the automatic stropping device which is the essential feature of the "Valet" Auto-Strop razor. A few strokes on the strop retain a perfect shaving edge on the blade for weeks and weeks.

"VALET" Auto-Strop Safety Razor

THE STANDARD SET (Shave 11 times in 10 minutes) and 10 blades. The set includes the razor, the strop, and the blades. The set is sold at a special price of 10/-.



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RENT DISPUTE.

What is a New House?

A very interesting test case under the Rents Ordinance, 1922, was heard by the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon. The point was whether premises which had been pulled down and almost entirely rebuilt could be regarded as a new building. The plaintiff was Ip Yuk-kwang, merchant of 100 High Street, Victoria, and the defendant Fong Hon-sam, a trader, 25 Centre Street (second floor). The statement of claim showed that the plaintiff let the premises on the 20th May, 1922, for \$60. The defendant had failed to pay the rent from 19th June, 1922, to 17th July, 1922, and under section 4, sub-section 1 (a) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, the plaintiff claimed possession and the amount of rent due. Alternatively, the plaintiff said that the premises were within the provisions of section 9, sub-section 2.

Mr. F. E. Nash, solicitor, represented the plaintiff and Mr. Mr. F. G. Vaux, the defendant.

Mr. Nash, opening the case, said the facts were few and were agreed between the parties as set out in a letter written by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, subject to reservations as to the degree of pulling down and rebuilding. The rent was originally \$36 per Chinese month for the old premises. Defendant was given notice to quit by Messrs. Raven and Raven, architects, and vacated the premises, which were pulled down and rebuilt. The defendant subsequently removed his furniture into the new premises without the consent of the plaintiff and a verbal agreement was entered into whereby plaintiff let the second floor to the defendant at \$60 per Chinese month. Later, plaintiff received a letter from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist offering to pay \$44 for the second floor, an increase of \$8 on the original rent. This sum had been daily tendered and refused.

Substantially Different. Mr. Vaux said his submission would be that the premises were not entirely pulled down.

Mr. Nash said his point was that the new premises were substantially different from the old and that the standard rent attaching to the old building did not apply to the new.

The only witness called was Mr. O. B. Raven, of Messrs. Raven and Raven, architects, who submitted plans, in accordance with a notice served by the building authority, in September of last year. The alterations to the building were commenced in January and completed in May. Three walls were wholly pulled down and rebuilt, the foundations strengthened by being carried down deeper, about nine feet out from the back of the house in order to provide open space in accordance with the building regulations, a cockloft put in the top floor, more than half the roof replaced and the kitchen and stairs placed in different positions. The party wall was left intact.

An Entirely New Building. Mr. Nash: In your opinion, as an expert, would you call the present premises the old premises with additions?

Witness: No.

What would you call them?—An entirely new building.

In cross-examination the witness said that building was the same height and on the same frontage. Besides the party wall, a portion of the front wall and part of the roof were allowed to remain.

In reply to the Judge, the witness said the notice received from the building authority ordered the pulling down of the three dangerous walls. As a matter of fact these instructions were exceeded.

The Puisse Judge: You could have complied with the notice without making the building a new one?

Witness: The front wall had been previously rebuilt.

Mr. Nash submitted that the present premises could not be regarded as the same as those occupied by the defendant at \$36 a month, and that the standard rent attaching to the old building could not be made applicable to the new. If the premises had been substantially changed in character then they could not be regarded as the same. A verbal agreement had been arrived at after he had entered the premises for the defendant to pay \$60 a month and he contended that that was now the

"HAND-MADE" BLOUSES



The "hand-made" blouses are not all hand-made. Machine-made blouses with hand-drawn work or cross-stitch are equally popular.

Especially attractive models are being made in sheer white cotton voile. The usual trimming is some of the new peasant embroidery.

standard rent. Mr. Nash cited a case reported in the Law Times of February this year to enforce his point.

Replying to the Judge he mentioned that the cost of the conversions amounted to \$4,200.

Mr. Raven said the cost of an entirely new building would have been about the same.

Mr. Nash pointed out that 25 Centre Street was acknowledged by the building authority as a new building. He urged that when defendant quit the premises the tenancy came to an end.

Leaving a Sinking Ship.

The Puisse Judge: He had a sinking ship wasn't he? The tenancy was not terminated by any proceeding recognised by the Ordinance?

Mr. Nash: If a person receives notice to quit and leaves he does so on his own responsibility. When the defendant entered the premises again he was in the position of a trespasser, and he therefore entered into an agreement to pay \$60 a month, which he is now trying to get out of.

The Puisse Judge: He certainly regarded himself as a trespasser when he made a new agreement.

Mr. Nash argued that if his Lordship found that the premises were new then the verbal agreement of \$60 must be the standard rent.

The Judge: Are you still prepared to carry out your verbal agreement?

Mr. Nash: Yes. This is really a test case to see what the standard rent is.

Mr. Vaux, in the course of his address, said the case was treated by Mr. Nash and himself as a test case for at least one other. He contended that the present premises could be identified and connected with the old building. The notice to quit given the defendant was not a valid notice but the tenant had to go. When a tenancy was interrupted in such a manner an implied covenant was broken and that was that of quiet enjoyment. The defendant might have sued the landlord on that point.

Judgment Reserved.

The Judge: The landlord would have pleaded he couldn't help it.

Mr. Vaux also contended that the verbal agreement made by the tenant to pay \$60 was also not valid under the Rents Ordinance. Half the houses in Hongkong would be pulled down and rebuilt if the landlords thought that for a capital outlay of \$4,200 they could increase the rent from \$36 to \$60. He pointed out that the house was pulled down on the order of the building authority and was rebuilt on the same height and with the same number of floors, and that the work done could rightly be regarded as "addition or improvements."

It was certainly an improvement and the cockloft was certainly an addition. To allow a landlord to re-fix his own rent was entirely contrary to the meaning of the Ordinance. If this could be done the result would be that for a small capital outlay a person could practically put himself outside the restrictive scope of the Rents Restriction Ordinance.

The Puisse Judge intimated that he would give a written judgment.

ON A LONELY ISLAND.

Alleged Coiners' Outfit.

Following a raid on a makeshift island, the police discovered several pieces of machinery, as a result of which three Chinese, including one woman, were arrested and charged before Mr. H. J. Lord, sitting yesterday afternoon with having in their possession a press and cutting engine used for the purpose of making counterfeit coins.

Det. Sgt. Superintendent T. K. King, who presented, in addition to the case stated that on August 26 North police launch was passing on patrol duty through the channel near the island of Tung Lung, otherwise known as Lam-tung. Sergeant Hope, who was in charge of the launch, espied in the distance the roof of a newly constructed building. Together with the Chinese woman he went ashore, and came to the building, which was only discernible from the land within a distance of a few feet. This building measured 27 feet by 21. It had been constructed in a narrow ravine with a stream running nearby. Inside the building were several pieces of machinery, some of which, on examination, was seen to be capable of punching holes the size of a fraction of Hong Kong 20 cent piece.

A Temple Involved.

There was also a very heavy pressing machine found in a concrete floor. On the ground, beside the building, were several pieces of wood cut to the size of a 20 cent piece. These were apparently used for experimental purposes. In addition six new fireplaces had been erected, four fitted with iron bars. It was presumed that these were used for the purpose of smelting metal. When the sergeant entered there were two Chinese in the building. These were questioned by the sergeant, through an interpreter. A note-book containing various entries was also discovered lying on the floor.

In the book was an entry showing "charcoal \$16," which in the light of a subsequent discovery increased suspicion. No metal was found in the building and everything seemed to have been recently erected, in a state of preparation. When one of the Chinese was told to assist in dismantling the machinery he stated that he did not know anything about tools, though he subsequently admitted that he was a boiler-maker at the Tai-koo Docks. On the island, on which there were only six inhabitants, was a temple. Proceeding to that spot the police entered a small room at the side, where they discovered 12 bags of charcoal tied up with string similar to that which was used in tying the wall of the building. A woman on the premises, who stated that she was the wife of the temple keeper, said that the charcoal had been left there by Finghei fishermen. The police endeavored to find the temple keeper, but without success.

Only Circumstantial Evidence. Mr. King added that no dies had been found, but in view of the suspicious circumstances which tended to show that the machinery was used for counterfeiting, and the charcoal for melting the metal, he arrested the two men and the

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HONGKONG.

woman. He added that it was quite possible that the machinery was intended for legitimate purposes as it could cut a hole in plates for rivets.

The Magistrate: On a desert island?

Mr. King: I merely suggest that, but I must admit that we have only circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Hull, who appeared for the woman, formally pleaded that there was no case against her.

Mr. King submitted that being an alleged accessory made her a principal in the case.

The Magistrate stated that he would hear the evidence first before deciding.

Sergeant Hope gave evidence and stated that the building was not of the kind to be seen in Hongkong. The sides consisted of sacks sewn together. He found some clothes, blankets, mosquito curtains, etc., in the building. The clothes were claimed by one of the accused.

Professor Middleton-Smith gave expert evidence regarding the uses to which the machinery could be put. He stated that a large hand punch (produced in Court) could be used for punching holes in metal. Another machine could be used for rolling metal.

The case was adjourned until next Wednesday at 2.15.

THE VICTORIA

is superior. We can convince by demonstration. MOUTRIE'S—Sole Agents.

THE STATUS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Quezon's Address to Manila Americans.

Declaring that Americans and Filipinos can get together in real friendship and find a solution to the Philippine problem which, while not perhaps satisfactory to everybody will be beneficial, both to the United States and to the Philippines; that the national interests of the Philippines are not incompatible with the national interests of America; that the Filipino people would be more than willing to cede certain portions of their territory for naval and commercial stations, after they have been given their independence, that America may properly defend her commerce and trade in the far east; and that free trade between the two countries should be maintained now and even after independence has been granted because the United States is and will always be the best market for Philippine products. Senate President Quezon yesterday afternoon at the Rotary luncheon delivered an exposition of the Philippine question and its new aspects before an American audience with a sprinkling of Filipinos, the speech being directed to the former. The frankness with which he expressed his sentiments and the sincerity which marked his words were noticeable. —Manila Bulletin, Aug. 26.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.
The Company's Steamship "HAWAII MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd. Sept. will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th. Aug. 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship, "TYMERIC"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th. September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 4th. September.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within ten days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LIMITED General Agents.

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AGENTS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Japan Has Difficulty in Finding Delegates.

Mr. Kawai Shinsui, who stood first on the list of the Japanese delegates to the International Labour Conference, recently called on Mr. Yamakado, the director of the Treaty Bureau, at the Foreign Office, Mr. Yamakado recommended him to accept the office to which the workers had voted him. On the following morning Mr. Yamakado received a note from Mr. Kawai to the effect that Dr. Niki, whom he had consulted, said that his health would not permit him to go abroad, so he begged to decline. Consequently Mr. Yamakado had to see Mr. Kawai, who came next in order of votes.

Mr. Kawai, who is staying with the Rev. Mr. Izumida at Yoshida-cho, in Yamanashi prefecture, to lecture at the summer college by Kawazuchi lake, at the foot of Mount Fuji, was interviewed on the delegation question, and said that he had declined to be a delegate to the International Conference. He stated three reasons for his refusal. First, he thought that it was useless to go all the way to Geneva and make a fuss at the International Labour Conference when the Japanese Government itself did not recognize it. Second, if the Government were to put into force the decisions that were passed at the Conference, it was another thing. Third, he did not take much interest in labour politics. It was his desire to be a servant of a labour union. He wished to serve it for life with all his might. He was too insignificant to be a delegate to represent Japanese labour. He had declined the proposal for these three reasons. He added that Japanese labour unions were very slow in development, because there were too many chiefs.

Mr. Yamakado is now said to be negotiating with Mr. Tazawa Giusuke. His reply is awaited with much interest.

PERTINENT PARS.

The trouble with being born poor is you seldom recover.

If time is money, most of us are millionaires every Sunday.

Average person is supposed to have \$48.09 in cash, but most of us are below the average.

"Short skirts don't catch germs," says a doctor. We saw some two-legged insects looking at one.

The girl who thinks kissing is dangerous read it in a book.

Lots of people travel first class who evidently are not.

Paris dancer left the stage because of stage fright. We know a man who married a stage fright.

After being in America 75 years an alien has become a citizen. He thinks he will like the place.

The average man wants a 1923 model auto and a 1910 model wife.

Tell your wife the truth and let her suspect where you haven't been.

New York washwoman sues for \$10,000 wash money. The bill must have run two weeks.

This American trying to swim the English channel may be some tourist coming home broke.

We know a hen-pecked husband who lost his voice and didn't find it out until three days later.

Women's fall fashions show the ears but not the legs. The ladies may have heard something.

Money goes further now, but it seldom reaches next pay day.

We see where a man caught a fish as big as he was. Wonder how big a fish the man was?

The man who remarried his divorced wife won't be hearing forever about her former husband.

RUSSELL SUIT DEADLOCK.

Jury Fail to Agree on One Point.

After a day of surprises, and at the end of nearly five hours' deliberation, the jury in the Russell divorce case failed to reach an agreement on one point.

They found that Mrs. Russell (the respondent) had not committed misconduct with either of the co-respondents, Gilbert Murray Bradley and Lionel Leslie Cross, but could not give a unanimous decision on the question whether she had committed misconduct with a man unknown.

The President (Sir Henry Duke) thereupon announced that the suit would go back into the list as an untried case in respect of the undecided issue.

It is understood that the law costs and fees will amount to about \$4,000.

JURY'S DIFFICULTIES.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 12.45, and announced their failure to agree on all points at 5.30. During that period they returned to court twice to seek the guidance of the President.

In the course of his summing-up, the President said there were some—perhaps the most important—of the facts which were not in dispute, and because they were not in dispute they had not been very much discussed in detail by counsel. They were the facts proved by the medical evidence.

The jury would bear in mind that they were probably as remarkable a body of facts as had ever been established uncontested and almost unchallenged in a court of justice.

He thought they would believe that Lord and Lady Amphill came to the case with an honest resolve to seek the truth. Something was said about their attitude to this young woman. She was a week-end visitor, in spite of all the trouble at their house, down to May 1921.

Mr. Russell said his parents did not care for her but in these days parents were at a discount. Parents did not understand anything as they ought to.

In December 1920, Mrs. Russell was visiting them as the wife of the heir, and there was no indication that she did not receive all the courtesy and kindness

which their son's wife was entitled to. They appeared to be trying to do their duty.

The jury might reject the idea of the child's birth being due to a miracle. There had been unhappy references to a miracle.

Mr. Russell had described how his wife was motoring with Bradley, how he spoke to his mother-in-law, and, on her advice, spoke to Bradley, asked him if he were carrying on any "hankey panky," and, receiving assurances to the contrary, left Bradley on good terms.

When, however, he spoke to his wife she resented it, and they never made it up.

Discussing the evidence further as to Mr. Bradley, his lordship said there were certain incidents of importance, while Mrs. Russell was running this "mad racket of hers," working and dancing, and out almost every night.

Mr. Russell, as a young man in the flower of his youth, was put into a terrible position if his evidence were correct. The parties in this case had passed through a great ordeal, such as few, happily, were called upon to pass through.

Turning to the allegations against the two co-respondents, his lordship said it was not alleged that either of them was the "unsuspected or undetected" parent.

If it were an ordinary case, there would seem to be plenty of evidence on which they might be convicted of misconduct, but it was not an ordinary case. Mr. Russell himself said he would not have suspected anything against them, if it had not been for the baby.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

That China is keeping in close touch with the Soviet Government, is shown by the fact that Mr. Shen Chung-hsin, who recently returned from Moscow, was hurried right back. Mr. Shen was the former Chinese Consul-General at Moscow during the old regime. It is felt on some sides that with the arrival of Mr. Joffe, as Soviet representative in Peking, things will be in readiness for a getting together of the two countries and a working out of a trade agreement. —*Chung Mei.*

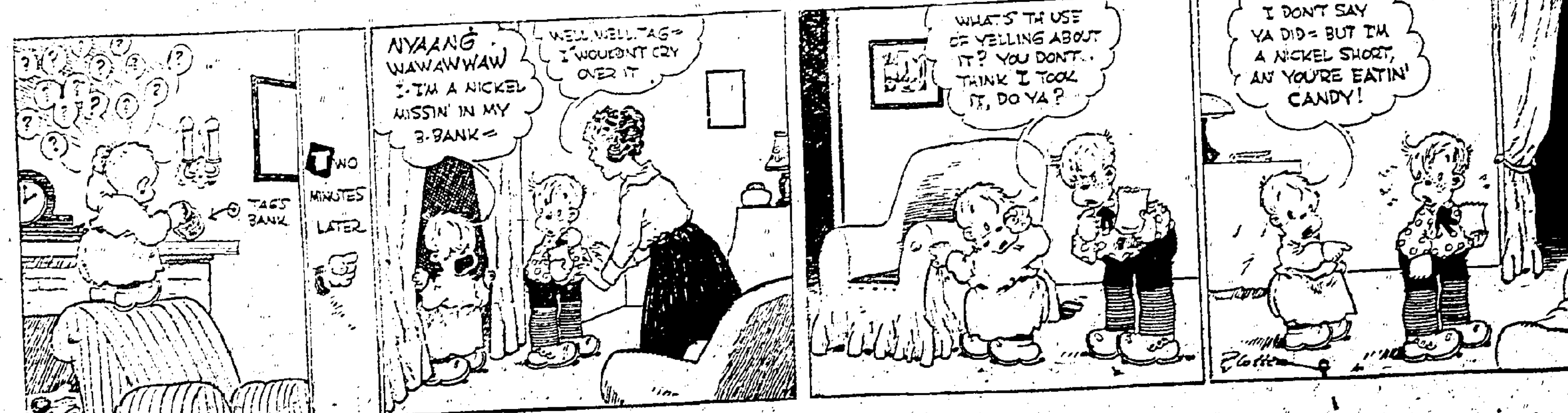
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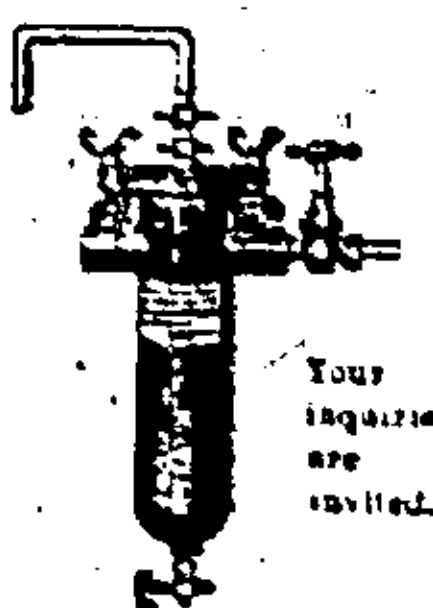
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DEATH.

WEILL.—At the French Hospital, this morning, at 11 o'clock, Albert Weill, aged 49.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 31st August, 1922.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Our Canton contemporary has made a good point by stressing the fact that the new Civil Governor has had close and intimate relations with the British in Hongkong and the Portuguese in Macao, and that there should, therefore, be no difficulty in clearing away any misunderstandings that exist. It is stated, Mr. Chan Chik-yue works in friendly co-operation with foreigners to bring about better business conditions, then we shall all have cause to feel thankful at the appointment.

We fully endorse the assertion that "nothing is more devoutly to be desired than the ushering in of a happy phase of southern intercourse." Foreigners and Chinese alike have had more than enough of the squabbles of the past and we trust that, with the appointment of a new Provincial head, a fresh chapter of renewed friendship all round will be begun. Hongkong and Canton are so closely bound together by ties of sentiment and business connections that it is essential there should be a better understanding created between the two. Indeed, as we have often remarked, there is no better field for the exercise of true statesmanship than here, both on the part of the commercial communities and the Governments of both places.

The past can be left to take care of itself, provided there is a mutual willingness and desire to work together in closer harmony. We should like to see more intercourse between the commercial bodies of the two places and between various other organisations as well. Let the leaders of different phases of activity get to know each other more intimately, by exchange visits and the periodical holding of gatherings in which all can find a common interest. And the time appears ripe also for the officials of Hongkong and Canton getting together more frequently than in the recent past. There is no reason that we know of why the Hongkong Government should not enter into the closest relationship with the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, of which Mr. Chan Chik-yue is now the titular head. In other days, official calls between the two Governments were quite com-

mon, and they led to that personal contact which in such a valuable factor in the maintenance of friendly relations. Let the former customs be renewed, with benefits which will be mutually enjoyed. Then, with the commercial and official interests in full and friendly contact, we may hope for a return of better times, the dissipation of the misunderstandings of the past and a resumption of big business to the manifest advantage of all concerned.

The Telephone Dispute.

It is still pretty much a case of "as you were" so far as the telephone dispute is concerned. At the moment there is nothing to suggest an early termination of the deadlock which has been reached. Things, however, cannot go on indefinitely in this way; sooner or later there must either be a settlement or a final breakdown in the negotiations. It seems to us that the principal point to be disposed of is the question of valuation of the Telephone Company's capital, and in this connection it must be borne in mind that the Committee, in its recent report, gave no definite indication as to what it considered a fair figure. It merely accused the Company of over-valuation for the purpose of securing higher rates, but obviously the point cannot be disposed of by generalisations of that character. The Company is doubtless quite within its rights, and is standing on firm ground, when it argues that it is an anomaly for the Committee to propose certain definite subscribers' rates without giving some indication of the capital upon which those charges are based. The position now is that the Company, after negotiations with the Government, and after reports made by experts on its own and the Government's behalf, has intimated that it considers the true capital to be £280,000. That is a firm figure, tantamount to an offer for the Company as a going concern. On the other hand, neither the Government nor the Committee have decided in their own minds what they consider to be the true value of the Company. As we see the question, the Government is morally bound to name some figure, and until it does so, the deadlock must continue. Surely Mr. Parker Ness would be willing to make some concessions on the Company's figure, but before we can expect that, he is quite justified in asking the other side to make a definite counter-proposal.

Chinese Actors.
That the Chinese are born actors is the opinion of Mr. Basil Dean, who is producing a play with the expressive title "East of Suz" at a London theatre on Saturday, "with the help of Chinese actors." Whether this means an all-Chinese cast or simply that Chinese actors are lending incidental aid is not quite clear. Neither is the added remark that Mr. Dean has "never encountered such remarkable supers." We regret that our knowledge of the native drama does not enable us to say what the normal function of a Chinese super is; Mr. Dean's words almost suggest that the supers participate in the leading roles. The other night we witnessed a Chinese performance—we refer to a *pukku* one, not the semi-Westernised piece given in aid of the Swatow Relief Fund. We did not notice any remarkable acting by the supers—or it may have been that we mistook the supers for the "stars." Mr. Dean's innovation is certainly interesting, though. Occasionally *quint*-Chinese dramas, like "Mr. Wu" and "The Yellow Jacket" have been produced in the Old Country; now apparently there is to be a real Chinese element. The Chinese drama, we understand, had its rise in elementary performances by itinerant mendicants (which seems to be pretty much how drama started in most countries). In course of time it attained a very notable standard of development. For the most part it retains its original features, but in some cases has borrowed from the West as far as to use painted scenery, for which a pile of chairs or other objects previously did duty. The native-style actors, however, are a conservative body, and it would be rather interesting to know whether the performers over whom Mr. Dean waxes so eulogistic are members of the fraternity or Westernised actors—though this does not detract from their histrionic gifts.

DAY BY DAY.

SOME SIT WAITING FOR THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY TO OPEN WHILE OTHERS CLIMB THROUGH THE WINDOWS.

Pokfulum Reservoir is reported to be full to overflowing.

General Chan King-ming has decided to establish a library as a memorial of his mother's 81st birthday.

A case of plague and another of paratyphoid fever were notified yesterday, both being Chinese. Neither was fatal.

The V.R.C. night fete arranged for last night had to be postponed owing to the inclement weather. It is fixed for to-night.

The wedding will shortly take place of Mr. Granville Murray, 30, The Peak, and Miss Elsie Gittins, 120, Lugard Road.

The fears that the B.L. steamer *Gondia* has been lost with all hands are confirmed by the discovery of two lifebuoys marked "Gondia" near Amoy.

The Observatory Returns show that 2.38 inches of rain fell during the 24 hours which ended at 10 o'clock this morning. This makes nearly seven inches of rain since Sunday.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the Empress of Asia today were Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Atwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Piercy, Mr. F. A. Britton, Mr. A. E. Crapnell and Mr. R. Roxburgh.

A stowaway caught aboard the Yee Ying Wa was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour this morning at the Magistracy, whilst another man produced in the same case was remanded to enable the police to investigate his story that he went aboard to work as a substitute for a relative.

To commemorate the birthday of H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands, who is 42 years old to-day, a reception was held this morning at the Dutch Club. The Club was nicely decorated and the Dutch Consul and practically all the members of the Dutch community were present.

It is reported at the Public Works Department that a landslide occurred this morning at Morrison Hill where a big quantity of earth came down the cutting being made in connection with the reclamation works along the Praya East. No casualties were mentioned.

A heavy squall off Lantau Island on Monday capsize a passenger junk voyaging between that island and Cheungshan, throwing the passengers into the water. The distressed people either swam ashore or were rescued by boats which put off from Sap Leung. The only fatality was that of an old woman, who was drowned before rescuers could reach her.

A modern little city Cinderella is the heroine of "The Magic Cup," Constance Binney's latest Realart picture, which is being screened at the World Theatre from to-morrow until Monday. The picture charming in this case is a young reporter, and the two meet, not at a ball, as in the old fairy story, but in the unromantic atmosphere of a hotel kitchen. It is a most engrossing story, which should draw big houses.

The contract for the Macao Harbour works scheme has been awarded to the Netherlands Harbour Works Co. of Amsterdam, of which the Holland China Trading Company are the local agents. It is stated that the contract is in the neighbourhood of six and a half million dollars. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Ltd., of Newcastle, and the Pacific Construction Co. of Vancouver, were also tenderers for the project.

A small boy who was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning for the offence of putting a tennis ball about in the Pokfulum Road, was fined \$2 by his Worship. It is hoped, in view of the pains which the Magistrate took to convince the youthful offender that it was against his own interests to do this, as he might have been killed by the motor traffic, that he was duly impressed. In the case of another boy who was caught at about the same time but did not appear in the Court when the case was called, an order was made for the confiscation of the ball of \$5 deposited with the Inspector.

ROBBERS BOARD JUNK.

Master Shot in Jaw.

Robbers who boarded a junk in the harbour early yesterday morning used a revolver, and fired a shot which wounded the master of the vessel in the jaw. The hour was 4.30 o'clock, and the presence of the robbers, who came in a sampan, was not detected until they had boarded the junk. At the time, the vessel was lying off the T.K.K. coal yard in the Yumati shelter, along with other boats. It was as a result of the master calling out "Robbers!" that the shot was fired. The two men engaged in the attempt then abandoned their intentions and rowed away in their sampan in the direction of Taikotsui. No arrests have been made.

The injured man was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital on the arrival of the police.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

New Turntable Ladder.

The turntable ladder with which our Fire Brigade will be equipped to deal with fires in high structures arrived in the Colony yesterday morning by the Glenavy. It was packed in three cases, the various parts being fitted together immediately on being landed at the Naval Yard, and by five o'clock it was moving with its own motor power to the Wanchai Station, where it remains prior to being given its initial tests. Another ladder of the same type has been ordered from Home and will be shipped as soon as the Crown Agents are in the position to deliver it.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Report.

The annual report of the Hongkong Horticultural Society for the year ending 31st March, 1922, is to be presented to the annual meeting on September 6th, states.

The Committee beg to present their seventeenth annual report. The Annual Show of Flowers and Vegetables was held in the Botanic Gardens on 2nd March. The entries were more than for the previous show. Owing, however, to the general strike troubles which reached a crisis during the show week many exhibitors were unable to send exhibits, and there were consequently many blank spaces. The standard of exhibits was, in spite of general bad weather throughout February, well up to the average. Their Excellencies Sir R. E. Stubbs and Major General Fowler visited the show and Lady Stubbs presented the prizes.

Among the exhibits, specially worthy of mention were collections of vegetables by the Hongkong Club, Mrs. Bird and Mr. Ho Kom-tong, stocks by Mr. Ho Fook, and a collection of cut flowers by Mr. B. A. Nicholson, and arums by Peak exhibitors, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin winning the first prize. A larger part of the work connected with the annual show is necessarily concentrated in two days, and cannot possibly be done by one person. The Hon. Secretary wishes to place on record the invaluable help he received in "running" the last show from the following: Miss Wallace, the President, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. A. Nicol, Mr. F. F. Eca da Silva, Mr. J. P. Robinson and Mr. B. E. G. Spinks.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Cricket Club for the loan of a tent, which however could not be used, as tea could not be provided, owing to the strike; to the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police for Police supervision and to the Superintendent and staff of the Botanic Gardens for much help on the show ground. They also wish to record their thanks to those who undertook the onerous duty of judging the exhibits and to the donors to the prize fund.

The Committee has continued its endeavour to provide local information on gardening subjects. During the year a "Gardening Vocabulary" in English and Chinese has been published and distributed free to members. A paper on dahlias growing by Mr. R. A. Nicholson was read at the Helens May Institute and will shortly be published. A paper on grass lawns by Mr. H. Green was also read at the Helens May Institute and is now being prepared for the press.

CANTON NEWS.

New Governor's Intent.

Our Canton correspondent reports that Mr. Chan Chik-yue, the new Civil Governor, will leave Mui Kai vill on a special gunboat, escorted by a number of other warships and will proceed to Canton, Hongshan to-morrow. He will then take over the official seal which were deposited with the Provincial Assembly by the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

It is said that the new Governor will thoroughly reorganise all the departments, with the exception of the administrative section, and will create new Educational and Industrial Departments.

General Yip Kue has again firmly refused to allow Sun Hung-yang's forces to return to Kwangsi via the northern border of Kwangtung.

A report from Linchow states that although Wong Ming-tong's forces have been defeated, many so-called citizen soldiers have arrived to aid him, with the result that Yimchow, Linchow, Kd chow, Luichow and Yangchow are at present infested by these hordes.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 2.3 p.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 123 degrees Long. E. and 2 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

To circumnavigate the world without having to worry about catching steamers and trains, or finding hotels, is now open to the tourist with about £400 to spare. The new Cunarder, *Laconia*, is to start the cruise next winter taking 130 leisurely days to get round, and so contrived that they shall be nearly all summer days. The U.S. Shipboard is also making a bid for the kind of traffic, and is sending two of its finest vessels on the world cruise next January. Something has to be done with these costliest ships when the Atlantic passenger traffic falls off, and it is Mauretania is taking a holiday! The Mediterranean lasting 100 days, from February onward.

Says a Home paper:—Probably the oldest curse in this country which brought a "penalty" was that of Isabella Lymerston, Lady Titchborne, in Norman times, who crawled around land at Titchborne still known as the Crawle, the usufruct of which was to feed the poor at the gates on Lady Day. Two centuries ago the de (known as the Mabella Dole) was given up, and the benefactor's curse came true. A portion of the house fell down, seven or followed seven daughters, and they died childless, and the title failed for want of male issue. The dole was restored, but was too late to avert the terrible fate which resulted in defeating the claimant's costly pretensions. Trouble has always followed the house, and one baronet 30 years ago, as High Sheriff, was fined £500 for not receiving the juries on circuit.

One of the most famous of the stately homes of England will be recalled by the engagement of Captain Denzil Cope, of Bramhill, Hants, and Edna, young daughter of Mrs. Hilton and late Mr. Edward B. Hill. Bramhill is a lovely Jacobean house, which shares with other ancient mansions the fiction of being the scene of tragedy of the "Mistletree Bough" is supposed to have been by John Thorpe, "John of the duns," for James's son, Fr. Henry, though this point never been settled, but it is believed to be the original of Bramhill, the home of Sir Richard Calmady, the hero of "The Maled's" famous novel of the title. "Lucas Maled" has known Bramhill since she was a girl, her father, Charles Kings, having been rector of the neighbouring village of Everley, those familiar with the splendid old seat can easily describe in that of Bramhill.

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U. S. BID FOR SHIPPING SUPREMACY.

Increase 61 Times Larger Than British.

Since 1914 the increase in sea-going merchant ships owned in the United States has been nearly 61 times the increase of similar ships owned by British firms, the tonnage of the respective increases being 10,669,000, as against 176,000 only.

This is one of the many striking facts given in Lloyd's Register of Shipping of 1922-3.

In spite, however, of the immense strides with which the United States are catching up, the United Kingdom still heads the list of maritime Powers, even without the added tonnage of the British Dominions.

Figures for seven of the greatest seafaring nations, compared with those of eight years ago, are—

Tonnage.	Country.	June 1914	June 1922
United Kingdom	18,877,000	19,053,000	
British Dominions	1,407,000	2,201,000	
United States	1,837,000	15,506,000	
Japan	1,642,000	3,325,000	
France	1,918,000	3,303,000	
Holland	1,471,000	2,613,000	
Germany	5,098,000	1,783,000	

GREECE AND GERMANY.

Apart from Germany, Greece is the only country now owning less tonnage than in 1914. The figures for Germany show that, from the position of the second greatest seafaring Power which she held in 1914, she has dropped to ninth on the list.

In 1914 the United Kingdom owned nearly 44 per cent. of the world's seagoing steam tonnage; her present percentage is 33.2.

Austria-Hungary, which is now shown in the tonnage list as "nil," owned 1,052,000 tons in 1914.

Since last year the world's total steam and motor tonnage has increased by 2½ million tons.

Germany heads the list of nations with the largest increases, her shipping having grown by 1,131,000 tons during the year. British Dominions have added 258,000 tons to their merchant fleets, but the British tonnage has decreased by 231,000 tons, owing, no doubt, to the large amount of tonnage sold abroad.

OIL V. COAL FUEL.

A total of 55,000 steamers, motor vessels and sailing ships, representing 21,500,000 tons of shipping, is included in the register. The world's total tonnage is given as 56,502,000, compared with 42,514,000 in 1914.

A reduction in sailing tonnage, and a great increase in vessels fitted to burn liquid fuel is recorded.

Only 7.6 per cent. of Great Britain's merchant marine is now dependent on coal for fuel.

Since June, 1914, a reduction of 952,000 tons has been made in the world's sailing ships. The United States, however, has added to its sailing ships, and now owns 41 per cent. of the world's sailing tonnage.

In 1914 there were 364 steamers of 1,310,000 tons burning oil fuel. The present register includes 2,793 such vessels, whose tonnage is nearly 11 times that of 1914.

FACING BOTH WAYS AEROPLANE.

Direct Reversing Without A Turn.

Having two tails and two bodies, a new aeroplane has been designed which is able to reverse its direction when in flight without turning round. It is an American engineer's invention.

This "Two-way" machine, as it is called, is a kind of Siamese twin of the air. There is one set of wings and struts as in ordinary craft.

The "Two-way" can be started with either end forward.

It does not require a large landing ground, for it can take off or be brought to rest in a very short distance. In this respect it is like a helicopter.

There is one engine and two propellers, only the forward one of which is used when the machine is in flight.

A swivel seat enables the pilot to swing round in order to get a clear view straight ahead.

Times saved by reversing instead of flying round in a wide circuit is considerable.

MILLIONAIRE'S RISE AND FALL.

Liabilities 6¼ Millions; Cash Assets, £3. 5s.

The ups and downs of men who plunge wildly on the New York Stock Exchange are dramatically emphasised by the romantic career of Mr. Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, the multi-millionaire copper operator.

Starting with little capital, he accumulated a fortune of six million pounds.

Now he has failed, and his actual cash assets are put down at £3. 5s.

While the young financier's plea in the involuntary bankruptcy list gives the liabilities of his brokerage firm as \$32,435,477 (nominally £6,500,000), of which \$27,806,984 dollars is given as covered by collateral securities held by bank, his actual cash assets are put down as only \$16 or say normally, about 65s. and personal effects at about £30.

Even 40s. owing to a toy shop is included among his liabilities. Property, insurance, motor cars virtually everything he possessed has been sacrificed in the war he has waged with the New York Stock Exchange, which in June 1920 refused to accept his resignation and expelled him.

DOOM SEALED.

This conflict arose over a corner he effected in stock of the Stutz Motor Corporation, which he controlled and by which corner he cleared anything from a million to \$1,600,000.

He caught traders big and little short of stock, and ran the price up from \$130 to \$1,000 a share.

When asked for leniency he instead published a list of Stock Exchange embezzlers, who, he said, were among the shorts. A settlement was finally effected at \$350 a share.

From that day his financial doom was sealed.

METEORIC CAREER.

His Stutz exploit was the culmination of six years of frenzied speculation, in which, starting with relatively small capital, he promoted a dozen big companies of one kind and another. At one time he operated in as many as three pools simultaneously, until in the autumn of 1919 he admitted that his private fortune, including stocks, bonds, and cash in banks, amounted to \$30,000,000 (nominally £6,000,000).

In the course of his meteoric career he had many clashes with the Stock Exchange authorities, but the Stutz "corner" was the last straw, and apparently his famous father refused to stretch forth a hand to save him.

Mr. Ryan, senior, has been described in Wall Street as a great financial power, Virginian to the core, but of Scots-Irish descent.

He started life as clerk in a Baltimore dry goods store, at 23 was member of a Wall Street brokers' firm three years later on the Stock Exchange; and at 35 the right-hand man of the late William C. Whitney in traction development in New York City.

Long before Whitney's death he was the big man in the vast corporation they and their associates had built up.

He soon became a notable force in political affairs. It is on record that once Whitney and Ryan were pressed hard by enemies in Wall Street, and when at a moment of crisis two millions of money were needed, Ryan produced it and saved the day—he borrowed it from a bank through his office boy.

Mr. Ryan has been described as the most daring plunger in New York—not so much a speculator in shares as manipulator of corporations.

"BEAVER HUT" SAVED.

A sudden impulse by a woman has saved the famous "Beaver Hut" in the Strand. It was built as the result of an appeal to Canadian mothers for the welfare of their men during the war. Miss Jennette Dicks, of Upper Brook Street, W., tells the following story of its purchase: "Acting on mere impulse, I hopped off the bus and inquired what was to be done with the hut. On being told that it would be destroyed I at once made an offer and bought it. I felt that it would be a pity if this distinctive building, of which thousands of our overseas soldiers must have such happy recollections, should pass away for ever. So I am going to have it re-erected amid rural surroundings at Hambledon, in Buckinghamshire, exactly as it was." It is suggested it may become a place of pilgrimage for Canadians visiting this country.

JAPANESE TEXTILES.

Trade in Cotton and Wool.

In an article over the initials "E.G.T." in *Commerce Monthly* the writer states: The transformation of Japan from a large importer of textiles to an important competitor in the international export trade in these goods, is one of the most striking of the many changes which have accompanied the rapid industrial development of that country. To-day Japanese fabrics of silk and cotton are widely distributed throughout the markets of the world, and even the Japanese wool industry, although still in its infancy, supplies a large proportion of the domestic demand, and produces some cloth for export. How recently the expansion has occurred is witnessed by the fact that exports of textiles, exclusive of raw silk and other crude materials, which in 1900 were valued at only \$28,000,000, in 1918, when war activities were at their height, had reached a total of about \$320,000,000, and were well over \$300,000,000 in 1921. In the last-named year these exports represented more than one-third the total value of merchandise exports from Japan.

Up to the present time, the large trade in textiles has consisted mainly of inferior and coarsely woven materials. In order to expand its trade, however, Japan is now endeavouring to produce finer goods, and to improve the general quality of textile exports. In this effort Japanese spinners and weavers will come into more direct competition with western manufacturers.

PRODUCTION COSTS.

The need of having more expensive raw material, the increase in labour costs and the reduction in working hours, in addition to the unusually high cost of plant and equipment, make the differential between operating costs of Japanese mills and those of western mills much lower than formerly. Moreover, in the production of fine finished fabrics, Japanese manufacturers are at a disadvantage because of the lack of skilled labour. The girl workers rarely hold their positions long enough to acquire great proficiency in any part of their work. Because of the low wage scale which prevailed in the past, it was not profitable to install time-saving and labour-saving devices. These can now be used to advantage, but the skill needed to operate such complicated machinery will have to be acquired. In the manufacture of coarse fabrics, for which cheap material and unskilled labour suffice, Japanese manufacturers will retain some of their former advantage over western mill owners: the increasing production of cheap cotton goods in China, however, has caused Japanese cotton men to fear the gradual loss of one of their chief markets for coarse cloth. This danger they are striving to eliminate by the establishment of a large number of Japanese cotton mills in China, where manufacturers have the benefit of minimum costs of both raw material and labour. There will always be a considerable demand in the international markets for coarse cotton goods. Future expansion, however, will depend largely upon the production of a higher grade of cloth.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

War demand greatly stimulated the Japanese wool-manufacturing industry. During the war France and the United Kingdom became the principal purchasers of mouseline de laine, and exports of this material to British India also showed a marked increase. Orders were received from the Russian Government for woollen cloth for army uniforms. After the close of the war exports were greatly reduced, and the importation of wool goods began to increase. At the present time the cost of living is very high in Japan, and the high price level is having an untoward effect upon textile exports of all kinds. Each branch of the textile industry has its own peculiar problem, but reduction of costs is a fundamental necessity common to them all. Japanese manufacturers fail to watch small wastes, and, on the other hand, sometimes practice the wrong kind of economy, by the substitution of inferior materials, which causes loss of time and labour, and increases instead of reducing costs. Although Japan's coal resources are ample for both present and future needs, fuel is an item of constantly increasing expense, because of the inefficient methods employed in transporting coal.

When, in addition to these factors which make for expensive

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"PHILIPS"



operation the recent increase in wages is taken into consideration, it is evident that Japan is no longer a country of extremely low production costs. Sooner or later, wages will probably fall below the present high point, but in the face of the growing labour movement in Japan it does not seem likely that the wage scale will ever again reach the level which prevailed prior to the war. Uneconomical methods of operating plants and of transporting fuel, however, can be remedied, and in this way operating costs can be greatly reduced. It is upon these economies, as well as upon the attainment of greater skill, that the future expansion of the Japanese textile industries largely depends.

FOUR JUDGES WHO WERE DUNCES.

Never Won a Prize—at School.

The interesting revelation that four judges in the highest places on the English Bench to-day had never received a prize at school, and were generally at the bottom of the class, was made by Lord Justice Scrutton in distributing prizes at Christ College, Blackheath.

They were now among the most trusted of judges, he added, and they had been appointed because they kept at their work and had developed late in life. They might think that it was sometimes the finest flowers that bloomed the latest. He was interested to know that the boys at that school selected their own prizes.

He noticed one, "Redskins on the Warpath." He would like to read it, and he thought it was a healthy sign of the time that a boy should get what he could enjoy.

He supposed the lads thought to themselves, "That old buffer is pulling our leg." He was not. He wanted them to think he was talking to them as a representative of the boys of England.

They knew the Harrow song. Forty years on, when afar and asunder.

Parted are those who are singing to-day.

In 30 or 40 years' time most of the old people would have long since ceased to take any interest in the affairs of the world, and it was the boys in the schools to-day who would fill their professions, be their soldiers, and admirals.

WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?

A MYSTERY MAN AND HIS DUCAL NAME.

Not Related to the Grafton Family.

The New York police have been puzzled over the identity of an old man named Edward Euston, whose body was now lying in the morgue.

He was a night watchman at the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship docks.

On a search being made of the room in Brooklyn where Euston had lived for many years, there was discovered a photograph taken in London 50 years ago.

Upon the back of this photograph was pasted a London newspaper cutting which told of the life of Henry James Fitzroy, Earl of Euston, who married Miss Kate Walsh against the wishes of his father, the then Duke of Grafton.

MASONIC APRON. The police also found a Masonic apron bearing the crest of the Fitzroys.

From these relics the police are inclined to believe that the dead man may be some relative of the Grafton family, and they cabled to London for information.

A Reuter telegram from New York says that a small life insurance policy was found in the dead man's room. It was issued to a man named Euston on July 16, 1897. The policy does not name any beneficiary.

In the application for the policy Euston described himself as "Cock, single, born in New York in 1850."

NOT A RELATIVE.

Nothing is known in London of the identity of Edward Euston.

A Press representative was informed by the sister-in-law of the Duke of Grafton that Euston could not be a relative of the duke.

"The duke does not know who he is," she said. "Reference to the Peerage shows that he cannot be connected with the family."

The Earl of Euston is the title which is borne by the eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, but the family name is Fitzroy. The heir of the present duke is his grandson, the 8-year-old Viscount Ipswich.

Henry James Fitzroy, Earl of Euston, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Grafton, died in 1912 at the age of 64. This man married in May 1871 Kate, daughter of John Walsh. She died on November 24, 1903, nine years before her husband. There were no children of the marriage.

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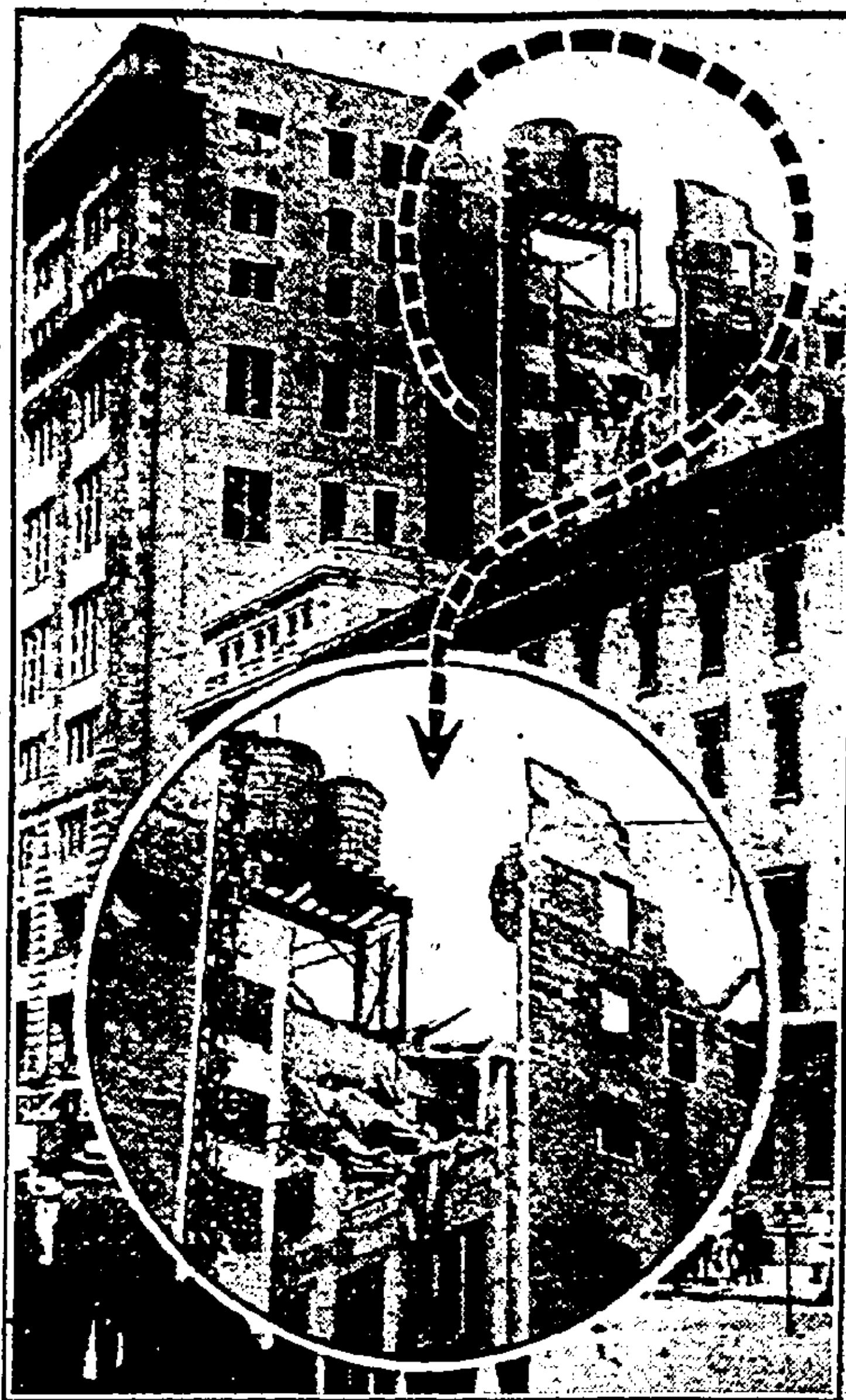
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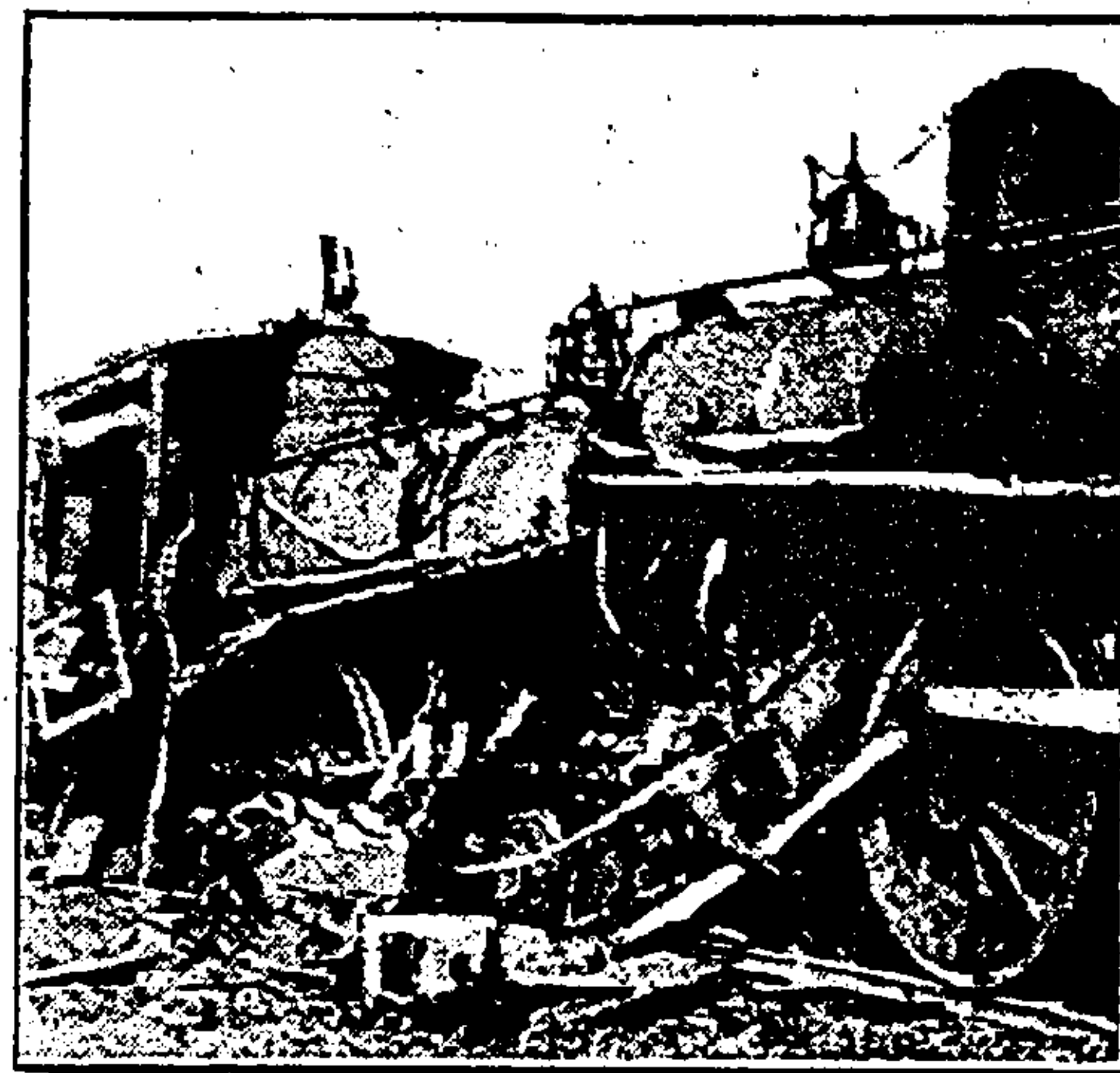
CAMERA NEWS



The King of Italy recently visited Denmark. He was met at the station in Copenhagen by the King of Denmark and a Guard of Honour. Here is the royal party inspecting the guard.



Two were killed and a score hurt when the roof and part of the wall of the 11-storey City Centre Building, Philadelphia, collapsed, hurling tons of brick, mortar and girders into the street. Picture shows the buildings after the wreck. Inset gives close-up view.



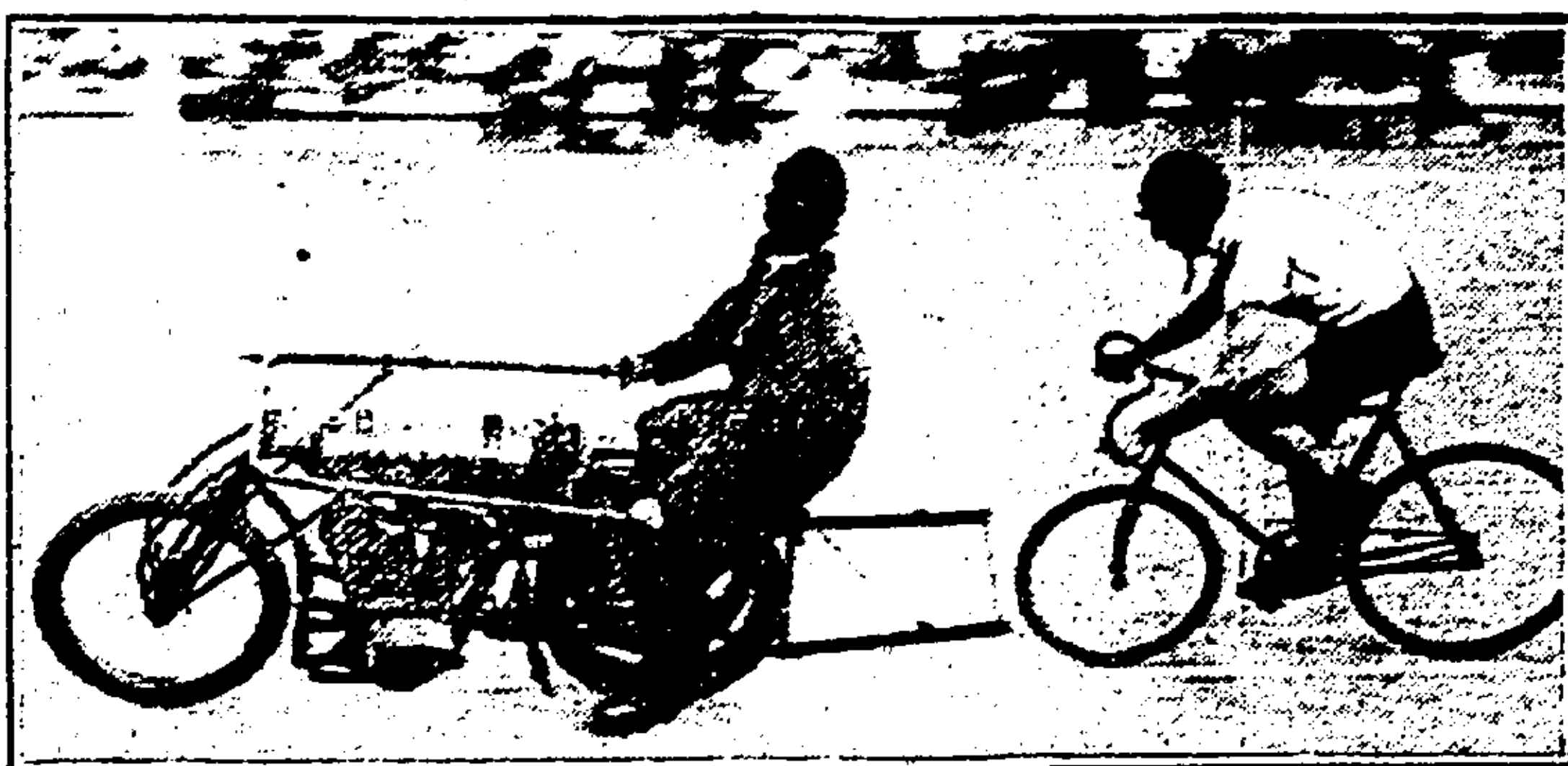
Look at this smash up of locomotives. They were wrecked just to give a note of realism to a cinema story filmed in California.



This latest portrait of the former Crown Prince of Germany, just received from Wieringen, Holland, indicates that exile is agreeing with him.



The banner raised over the headquarters of the National Council for Reduction of Armament at Washington. Officers of seven women's organizations, which have adopted resolutions calling for the outlawry of war, stand by the banner.



With a motorcycle setting the pace S. P. Bailey sets a new record for the three-mile flying start event at Herne Hill, London. Time: 4 minutes 19.3-5 seconds.

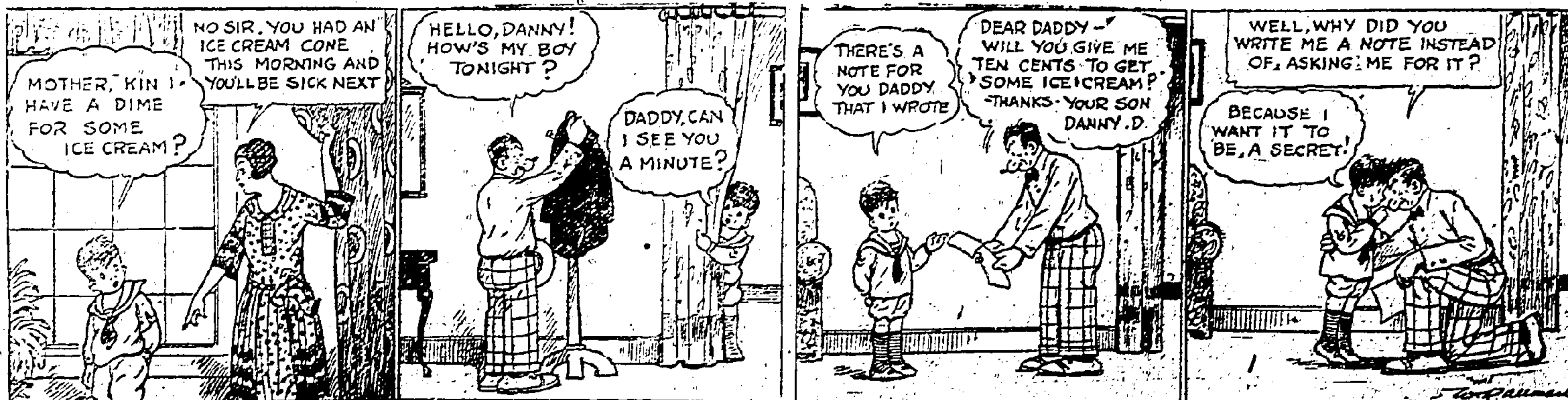


Lieutenant John D. Price escaped unhurt when his plane crashed to the street in Dayton, Ohio, upon his return from Cleveland. Trees and wires broke the fall.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Deep Stuff.

BY ALLMAN



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Empress of Canada	Nov. 16	Empress of Scotland	Nov. 30
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Manila via Hongkong	ANGKOR 15,000	On or about 19th Sept.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
JEYPORE	6,850	31 Aug. noon	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
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MACDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	B'bay, M'les, L'don, A'werp
KALYAN	9,000	11th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	11,000	25th Oct.	B'bay, M'les, L'don, A'werp

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 G. APCAR 4,449 4th Sept. Calcutta via S'pore, Port Swettenham & Penang.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.
 KALYAN 9,000 31 Aug. 7 a.m. S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Y'ama
 MACDONIA 11,000 9th Sept. Shanghai
 SOUDAN 6,850 27th Sept. Shanghai

All rates are subject to alteration without notice.
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Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. GLENAMORY	10th September.
S.S. GLENOGLE	23rd September.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. GLENLUCE	2nd Sept. 6 a.m.	L'DON, A'WERP, E'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENSHANE	5th Sept. 10 a.m.	L'DON, A'WERP, E'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENADE	24th Sept. 6 a.m.	L'DON, A'WERP, E'DAM, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.
 For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiuwong	Java	2nd Sept.	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan
Tjitarom	Java	3rd Sept.	5th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, N.C.
Tjimanok	N. China	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	Batavia, B'via

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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 VICTORIA, SPATTE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.
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 IYO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Sat. 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 SHIDZUKA MARU Sat. 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc. Sunday, 3rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
 KATORI MARU Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 ATSUTA MARU Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 LAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON, ROTTERDAM. Friday, 8th September.
 LIMA MARU Friday, 8th September.
 LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW via MARSEILLES. Thursday, 7th September.
 BENGAL MARU Thursday, 7th September.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc. Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 NEW YORK VIA PANAMA. Middle of September.
 RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

OMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo. Sunday, 10th September.
 KAMAKURA MARU Sunday, 10th September.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. Friday, 8th Sept.
 TAZAKA MARU Friday, 8th Sept.
 SAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 YOSHINO MARU Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Saturday, 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
 HAKONE MARU Saturday, 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
 DAKAR MARU Monday, 4th September.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
 Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

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 Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
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 FOR SHANGHAI.
 S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 6th Sept.
 For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
 Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
 S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 10th September.
 S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 25th September.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.
 FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
 S.S. "UNLARI" Sailing on or about 31st October.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.
 For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
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 Telephone 1030.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
 OUTWARDS.
 Steamers. Sailing. City of Sydney ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

HOMEWARDS.
 City of Florence ... 6th Sept. London, Antwerp, R'dam & Hamburg

Subject to change without notice.
 For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong—
 For Steamers. To Sail.
 BANGKOK ... Phan Samud ... 4th Sept. at 6 p.m.
 BANGKOK ... Doen Samud ... 7th Sept. at 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 Agents. Tel. 36

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Kwang	Fri.	1st Sept. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang	Fri. 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kumsang	Sat. 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Kwang	Sun.	3rd Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yusan	Tues. 5th Sept. at noon.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Kwaisang	Tues. 5th Sept. at noon.
KOBE	Fooksang	Wed. 6th Sept. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs. 7th Sept. at noon.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Kwang	Thurs.	7th Sept. at noon.
KOBE	Kutsang	Mon. 11th Sept. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.
BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Hosang" will be despatched on or about Friday, 1st Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Liangchow	1st Sept. at d'light.
SAIGON	Linan	1st Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Changchow	1st Sept. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Chenau	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	1st Sept. at noon.
SWATOW & AMOI	Klungchow	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunning	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwellin	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAHOI	Chinhua	3rd Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kweiyang	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaying	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Luchow	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'hai.
 For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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 AGENTS.
 Telephone No. 36.
 Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haikeung	J. S. Thompson	FRI. 1st Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haikeung	W. C. Parmore	TUES. 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haikeung	W. S. Turnbull	FRI. 8th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
 General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE between JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. SAMARANG-MARU Sailing on or about 23rd Sept.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 9th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,
 Manager.
 Tel. No. 2205.
 Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ROUND-THE-WORLD CRUISE.
 The C.P.S. s. Empress of France, now on the Atlantic service of the Company, will visit the Far East next Spring, on a round-the-world cruise from New York.

BLASTING OPERATIONS IN TIENSIN HARBOUR.

Captain Rutherford, harbour master at Tientsin, gives notice that blasting operations will commence at once on the wreck Peishan. Two red flags hoisted at the mast head of the lighter Algerine will signify that work has begun and steamers when passing must go slowly.

SUBMARINE SIGNALLING APPARATUS.

Captain John F. Brown, Master of the s. Tudor Prince, writes to Lloyd's List:—I would suggest that more opportunity should be given for vessels fitted with submarine signalling apparatus to make tests in clear weather. If it could be arranged that stations should send out signals at stated times in clear weather it would be better than having to ask for the signal to be started, which in any case does not afford a proper test. Practice would give confidence in the use of the apparatus, which, in my opinion, should be of great value.

CONDITIONS AT ICHANG.

In spite of losses and delays due to political and military dangers, the year has been a very profitable one for many of the steamers, though doubtless not nearly so profitable as the preceding year, with its fewer ships and higher rates. It is expected, that the coming year will see still more new steamers on the run and the gradual withdrawal of old vessels not specially fitted for the special conditions to be met westward of Ichang. Among the new steamers expected, four will be the first Japanese craft seriously to enter this field, and two are the long expected representatives of the principal British shipping firms. During 1921 the number of vessels flying the French flag increased to 11—their number and tonnage exceeded the combined totals of those under the British and American flags—Ichang Trade Report, 1922.

SHIPPING ON THE YANGTZE.

The Yangtze valley is the richest region in China but the free passage of materials is hampered considerably by the lack of transportation due to the tremendous difficulties associated with navigating the Upper reaches of the river. In consequence of these conditions freight rates are very heavy. For instance, \$15 is charged on a bale of cotton from Ichang to Chungking; this is equivalent to \$20 per ton. On the other hand, a bale of cotton shipped from America to Shanghai costs \$12 in freight charges. The advancement of traffic and the advance in scientific knowledge will go a long way towards reducing these abnormal prices. Last year many enterprising firms ventured to compete with the British Mackenzie Company and the American Robert Dollar Company, which have hitherto practically monopolised the run on the Upper Yangtze.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CONGRESS.

At a meeting held in Brussels recently of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, the final form of the questions and communications to be discussed at the next International Navigation Congress was decided upon. The Congress, of which Lord Desborough is President, will be held in London in July, next year, and probably in the first fortnight of the month. A portion of the agreed programme is as follows:—

Ocean Navigation:—Questions.
 —The accommodation to be provided for ships in connection with the construction of new works at ports in order to satisfy the future dimensions of ships. (2) Types of works for berthing ships of great draught in tidal seas. (3) The relative advantages of ship equipment and port equipment for loading and discharging ships. Mechanical equipment ports.
Communications:—(1) Concrete and reinforced concrete. Their applications to Hydraulic Works: means to insure their preservation and their water-tightness. (2) Use of liquid fuel for navigation and its consequences. (3) Utilization of ideas for the production of power for the working and lighting of ports and for maritime works (working of lock gates, etc.). (4) Principal advances made recently in lighting, beaconing and signalling of coasts. Standardization (unification) of the languages of maritime signals.

